

FIGHT AT ILOILO.

Four Hundred Rebel Riflemen of Pania Were Engaged

BY THE AMERICAN FORCES.

Our Loss was one Killed and Fifteen Wounded—Rebel Casualties were 150, Fifty Being Killed—Release of an American Photographer who was Tortured by the Filipinos. Some of Aguinaldo's Mail Captured Which Develops Some Interesting Facts Concerning Official Proceedings of the Insurgent Government.

MANILA, March 23.—Details of the fighting at Iloilo on March 16 show that 400 rebel riflemen from Pania were met by seven companies of the Eighteenth regiment United States Infantry and a battalion of the Tennessee volunteers. As supports these troops had three two-inch Hotchkiss guns under Gen. Miller north of Jaro, across the river.

The Americans were met with a heavy fire. One man was killed and fifteen were wounded of the Eighteenth regiment, and there were several cases of sunstroke. Gen. Miller estimates that fifty rebels were killed and one hundred wounded.

TORTURED BY FILIPINOS.

Release of a Photographer Who Had Been Made a Prisoner.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—A letter from Captain McQuesten, surgeon of the Twenty-eighth regulars now at Manila, tells of the release of A. R. Peters, a photographer, who was captured and tortured by the Filipinos. Peters was made prisoner while taking pictures outside of the lines, and was thrust into a filthy jail, where he was visited by a native captain who tested his sword on his body and threatened to kill him. The rebel chief then called in a number of naked savages, all armed, who executed a war dance and made passes at Peters, one of whom wounded him in the arm. The next morning he was taken to Malolos, where he found eight Americans, two Englishmen and a Spaniard. From here he finally secured his release by the intervention of American officials.

LETTERS CONFISCATED

Intended for the Insurgent Government Bring Out Some Interesting Facts of Filipino Official Methods.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The capture of Caloacan, in the Philippine island of Luzon, by the United States forces recently resulted in the confiscation of considerable mail addressed to the insurgent government. It includes a number of letters of Aguinaldo and other leaders and brings out some interesting facts about Filipino official methods. Postal Agent Valle, at Manila, has forwarded some of this mail to Acting Postmaster General Heath.

One letter is addressed to Aguinaldo's so-called secretary of the treasury and is in reply to a request for money. The writer is apparently a fiscal officer at Lucena, Luzon, to whom the insurgents had entrusted the duty of squeezing the merchants and he had apparently confiscated for the insurgent cause a lot of cocoa fibre belonging to a large tobacco company. When asked to turn over the proceeds the agent remarks that only \$3.50 had come into his hands and that amount he had paid to the troops who were clamoring for more. The letter is written in very fair Spanish.

Apparently Aguinaldo's treasury officials are running short of paper for the outer covering of the letter is made of a sheet of paper, written all over, torn out of a record book, and it was tied around with a fragment of Manila bagging.

A translation of the letter follows: No. 35. This government is in receipt of dispatch No. 5 from the treasury department under your worthy control, relating to the immediate covering into the central treasury of the proceeds of the sale of the copra (cocoanut fibre) of the compania Bacalacera (tobacco company) and I can do no more than to inform you that the local governor, who was ordered to make the sale of said treasury \$3,500, which sum has already been distributed among the soldiers of the provincial battalion and that under date of the 9th inst., I informed you that the provincial treasury had not funds for the expenses of said battalion. I begged your department to send funds. I again beg you to take the proper steps to prevent the complaints of the soldiers.

God keep you for many years. Signed at Lucena, January 15, 1899. (Signed) QUIRINO ELIASAR. "The secretary of the treasury of the revolutionary government of these islands."

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

What the Military Assembly is Doing. It Holds the Key to the Situation. Maso's Appointment.

HAVANA, March 23.—The executive committee of the Cuban military assembly has appointed General Bartolome Maso, former president of the Cuban revolutionary government, commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces in the orient or eastern provinces.

The assembly was in session this afternoon. The motion proposed yesterday by Senor Gualberto Gomez for the reorganization of the Cuban army, was passed, but under existing conditions the action of the assembly in this respect is unimportant.

A dispatch was read from the veterans' association of Santiago, asking the assembly to restore General Maximo Gomez to the post of commander-in-chief. From General Maso, a telegram was received, recognizing his part in the controversy between Gomez and the assembly, reported to-day that they had decided to accept the \$3,000,000 for the soldiers and also to help to organize a new Cuban army of 10,000 men under the American administration.

Meanwhile the Cuban muster rolls are not yet in the hands of General Brooke. If the assembly should dissolve next Saturday after ordering the disbandment of the army with permission to accept American money, as it is asserted will be the case, the Americans probably would get the rolls immediately. If the assembly should not dissolve, it would still hold the key to the situation, for General Gomez does not seem able to get the rolls by persuasion and his lack of official authority makes it impossible for him to demand them.

Therefore the action of the assembly is watched with particular interest. A sentence of the Toledo plantation yesterday ordered an armed Cuban about entering, to halt. The Cuban, ignoring the order, pushed on, and the corporal of the guard, who was summoned by the sentinel arrested the offender and started to take him through Mariano to General Lee's camp. While passing a house in Mariano the two Americans were accosted by eight Cubans, who came out with rifles leveled, and were told to release the prisoner. As the Cubans had such an obvious advantage, the prisoner was released, but the Americans immediately reported the incident to General Lee, who sent Major Russell Harrison, the provost marshal, to General Mayla Rodriguez, with instructions to inform him that if the offending Cuban was not surrendered within three hours, General Lee would go personally to the plantation and would take the Cuban soldier to him. General Rodriguez found the man and gave him up and he now lies in the Mariano jail.

PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

Spent Most of Yesterday Out in the Open Air.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 23.—President McKinley spent pretty much the whole of to-day in the open air as did Vice President Hobart. This outdoor life in a mild and dry climate is doing much to tone up the system of each and to-day they showed an improving state of health. The President's programme after breakfast is a seat in a rocking chair on the porch until time to despatch a little business. Assistant Secretary Cortelyou. This is followed by a day this took the form of a tallyho party, the whip being Charles Chaplin, Senator Hanna's nephew. President McKinley occupied the box with him. Others of the party were the Vice President, Mrs. Hobart, Young Garret Hobart, Senator Hanna and Miss Hanna. After a light luncheon at the house, a drive to the country club followed. Here the club, which is the recognized social institution of Thomasville, entertained the party.

To-night the President signed appointments and transacted other necessary business. The Jekyll Island trip having caused reports of a conference there, and that Speaker Reed would be nominated for vice president on the ticket, with Mr. McKinley at the next Republican convention, it can be stated again authoritatively that politics was tabooed at Jekyll Island.

To-morrow the party leaves for Tallahassee, Fla., where they hope to escape all elaborate functions and have so notified Governor Bloxham.

Monday probably will find the President started on his return journey to Washington, the vice president and Senator Hanna remaining here.

Monnett is Confident.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—Attorney General Monnett returned from New York to-day. He feels confident that he will be able to show the supreme court that the Standard Oil Company has not complied with the court's order. Referring to the open letter from the Standard Oil Company, calling on him to produce the name of the man, who, he alleges, tried to bribe him, he says that he will produce the name of the man in his own time and in his own way.

While no plan has been perfected yet, the advisability of asking the supreme court to make a thorough investigation has been under consideration.

Sherman Continues to Improve.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 23.—Mr. Sherman is feeling very much better this evening and his physicians regard his condition as much improved. During a part of the afternoon he sat on the deck of the Paris viewing Santiago. The United States cruiser Chicago is expected here by daybreak to-morrow and Mr. Sherman will be immediately transferred to her. The anxiety of his relatives on the Paris is now virtually at an end.

On a Cash Basis.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 23.—The deal whereby the Shoenberger Steel Company is to become the property of the American Steel and Wire Company is entirely on a cash basis, and no wire combine stock is being taken by the Shoenberger Steel Company in payment.

It is reported that the consideration in the transfer is \$3,800,000 and that \$1,500,000 has already been paid, the Shoenberger interests holding a first mortgage on the plant as security for the balance.

Were up in Years.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 23.—Mrs. Ann Hayes Alexander died to-day at West Charlton, aged 101 years.

MILFORD CENTRE, O., March 23.—Aunt Katy Snodgrass died to-day of the grip, aged 103 years.

SAMPSON PRAISED.

The President's Reply to his Recent Letter

ASKING THE WITHDRAWAL

Of his Name from the List of Promotions If it any way Interfered With the Advancement of Other Naval Officers—President Commends his Disinterested Action, and Assures Him of his High Appreciation of his Services in the West Indian Campaign.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Admiral Sampson has received the following reply to his letter of March 9, 1899:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1899.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your very considerate letter of the 9th instant, in which you express a desire that, without reference to your own interests, the other naval officers who rendered such conspicuous service in the naval campaign in the West Indies may have the advancement which you recommend for them, and in which you ask nothing for yourself.

I highly commend this disinterested action on your part. Let me assure you that I have the highest appreciation of your services as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic naval forces during the Spanish war, in blockading Cuba, co-operating with the army, directing the movements of the great number of vessels under your orders and at last, after the most effective preparation, consummating, with the gallant officers and men under your command, the destruction of the Spanish fleet. It was in recognition of your service and of your great skill, that I recommended you to the senate for the advancement which you had earned. Very truly yours, (Signed) WM. McKINLEY.

Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. Navy, Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic station, U. S. flagship, New York, Havana, Cuba.

ALGER'S ORDER

Which Defines the Question as to who is the Supreme Authority in the War Department

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The following order has been issued at the war department:

Headquarters of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1899.

The following decision has been made and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1899.

Ordered, that hereafter no chief or acting chief of staff corps shall be detailed or ordered to any duty by any authority without the approval of the secretary of war.

(Signed) R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Miles, H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

This order of Secretary Alger has been issued to set at rest all questions as to who is the supreme authority in the war department. It is an old controversy, dating back to the time when Jefferson Davis was secretary of war and General Scott commanding general of the army. The last time the matter was brought prominently to the attention of the country was during the administration of President Arthur, when Secretary Lincoln wrote a very caustic letter to Lieutenant General Sheridan, stating that the staff corps of the war department, with the exception of the adjutant general's and the inspector general's corps were under the direct control and subject only to orders by the secretary of war. The order of Secretary Alger will hereafter include the chiefs of those corps under the sole control of the secretary. General Miles has held to the construction based upon the letter of Secretary Lincoln. The cause for the issuance of the order was a recent order of General Miles to Lieutenant Colonel Darlington, acting chief of the inspector general's corps during the absence of General Breckinridge, directing Darlington to visit certain points in the west on an inspection tour. The order of the secretary does not refer to General Breckinridge's present duty in Cuba as he is acting under orders issued by Secretary Alger.

ANOTHER VESSEL ADDED

To the Navy by Raising of Spanish Gunboat Baracoa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The navy department is gratified to learn that its representatives who have been working for some time in the vicinity of Santiago and Guantanamo, have succeeded in adding another vessel to the American navy in the shape of the gunboat Baracoa, which is reported to have been towed into Santiago yesterday.

The Baracoa was one of the Spanish gunboats sunk near Guantanamo. She is of steel, 114 feet 9 inches long, 16 feet 6 inches beam and 8 feet 2 inches draft. Her displacement is 135 tons and with 20 horse power she is able to make ten knots. She carries one Honoria gun of 8.5-inch caliber, one 2.7 inch caliber and two machine guns. Probably she will be ordered home as soon as she can be made ready for the voyage to be thoroughly overhauled at one of the navy yards.

The navy department is still waiting to hear from the Swedish company, which has undertaken to raise the Cristobal Colon. The project has not been abandoned by any means. Expert engineers in the employ of the company visited the wreck and made a careful study of the situation. They returned to Sweden and according to their report, began the preparation of exact estimates of the cost of raising the ship. They entertained no doubt of their ability to raise the ship.

THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Of Honors Paid to Garcia—Sympathy With Maine Victims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The adjutant general has received from General Brooke communications which that officer has received from the Cuban assembly. They were forwarded for the information of the President. These communications are resolutions adopted by the assembly on February 18. They are written on paper with the heading "Assembly of the Representatives of the Cuban Revolution," and are addressed to General Brooke "in virtue of your being the highest representative

of the government of the United States of America in the island of Cuba.

The first announces "the assembly's profound acknowledgement of the honors paid to the remains of Major General Calixto Garcia. The other declares "in the name of the liberation army and revolutionary party of Cuba," that it shares in condolence with the navy and army of the United States and the whole American people in their great national grief for the victims of February 15, 1898," who lost their lives by the destruction of the Maine.

SAMOAN SITUATION.

The German Ambassador Confers With the State Department—A Note from German Foreign Office Presented.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, called at the state department to-day, to further confer with the officials concerning the Samoan situation. The Berlin authorities have communicated very freely on the subject within the last few days and as a result of extended dispatches from the foreign office the ambassador has presented a long note covering the latest phases of the case.

It is understood that the German advice confirm the arrival of Admiral Kautz, and the convoking by him of a meeting of all the officials of the 11th instant. But they do not show what resulted from the meeting. All their reports are silent thus far on this point, but the German side is evidently one of apprehension unless serious results may grow out of the meeting in which the German view is that the responsibilities should be borne by those bringing this, questions are arising as to the extent of authority of the British and American consuls acting together, to do anything without the concurrence of Consul Rose, of Germany.

The German view evidently holds that the Berlin treaty requires the three consuls to act unanimously, and not through a majority. Another question is as to the right of a naval commander to take any political action. The Berlin treaty in their view would limit the rights of naval commanders, within very narrow limits, leaving them simply to execute what the three consuls by unanimous agreement determine upon. These are the main points engaging attention and in view of the questions involved news of Admiral Kautz's action following the meeting on the 11th instant is awaited with much interest and not a little concern.

Admiral Kautz has sustained fully the actions of the chief justice of Samoa so far as his investigations have gone.

WORK OF CONGRESS

Passed 1,457 Bills out of a Total of 18,463 Introduced.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. B. S. Platt, enrolling clerk of the senate has prepared a statement giving in figures the results of the work of the last Congress. The statement shows that 1,457 bills and joint resolutions became laws out of a total of 18,463 introduced in both houses. Of the measures introduced 12,603 were presented in the house and 5,855 in the senate. Of those which became laws 942 originated in the house and 515 in the senate. There were only two direct vetoes during the Congress, one of those applying to a senate bill and the other to a house measure. There were in addition to these four pocket vetoes—bills which failed to become laws because they were not approved by the President. The record shows that the senate passed 1,173 of its own bills and that the house acted favorably upon only 517, or fewer than half of them, while of the 1,681 house bills passed by the house, the senate acted favorably upon 949. A large number of bills were introduced than in any previous Congress.

Can't Locate the Scene.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Both the state department and the British embassy which have been giving the subject close attention, are so far unable to locate the scene of the reported collision between the American miners and the Canadian mounted police which was the subject of a story brought by a miner returning from Alaska to Vancouver recently. Both sides are extremely anxious to take such action as will prevent a collision between authorities and lawless characters and as already stated, the disposition is shown to live up to the modus vivendi tacitly accepted at the time of the adjustment of the difficulty between the customs officers of the two countries last year over the establishment of a boundary line at the head of the pass.

A Mournful Cargo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The Roumania has sailed from Santiago with the remains of 554 soldiers, who were killed or died in Cuba and 120 from Porto Rico. The Roumania will arrive in New York on Tuesday, where arrangements will be made to send the remains of soldiers to their former homes where requested. Where no requests are made or the remains are unknown they will be sent to the Arlington national cemetery. A salute will be fired from Governor's Island when the Roumania arrives.

Awarded Damages.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 23.—Because he was accused, falsely, it is claimed, by George Pfeiffer, of stealing a hog, a jury in the circuit court here to-day, awarded to Daniel Hill, \$85 damages. Pfeiffer is a wealthy farmer and prominent politician of this county.

A jury in the same court awarded to Mrs. C. H. Fowler, of St. Albans, \$2,000 damages in a suit growing out of alleged defamation of character by Joseph L. Walton.

Prominent Politician Found Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., March 23.—Thomas L. Wright, a well known Republican politician, was found dead in his bed at his hotel, at 6 o'clock this evening. He had been in poor health for some time. Physicians pronounced the cause of his death to be heart disease.

To Advance Prices.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 23.—Flint glass bottle manufacturers of the United States, acting in concert, have withdrawn all price quotations, preparatory to putting into effect the new and advanced price list which is to be decided upon by the trust. It is estimated that the new prices will be at least 10 per cent higher than those now in force, and that the present rather complicated classification will be much simplified.

NEGROES ALARMED

In Arkansas Over Lynching of Seven of Their Number,

THE VICTIMS OF THE WRATH

Of the White People of Little River County—The Affair Followed the Lynching of a Negro Last Friday for the Assassination of a White Planter—The Victim's Friends Threatened an Uprising to Avenge his Death—Whites Were Informed of the Plot by Friendly Negroes.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 23.—The wildest excitement prevails among the negroes of Little River county, and seven negro men have been lynched by the citizens of that section. The affair originated with the assassination of James A. Stockton, a planter, by "General" Duckett, a negro, on last Friday.

Among those who have fallen victims to the wrath of the whites are: Edward Goodwin, — Danking, Joe Jones, Moses Jones; another whose name could not be obtained.

The disturbances grew out of the lynching of a negro named General Duckett, near Richmond, in that county, on Tuesday. Last Saturday a prominent planter named James Stockton, was murdered at his home near Rocky Comfort, by Duckett. The negro escaped at the time, but after remaining in hiding in the swamps until Tuesday, he surrendered, saying he had had nothing to eat since his flight. He was taken to Rocky Comfort and soon after his arrival there Sheriff Johnson and deputies started with him for Richmond. They were overtaken by two hundred armed men, who demanded the prisoner. Duckett was taken to the place where he had killed Stockton, and after making a confession he was lynched. When the negro was taken to the gorge plantation just before the start was made for Richmond it seemed as if every man within ten miles knew of the capture and before the officer and prisoner could get fairly started the whole country was aroused.

After lynching it was learned that Duckett had frequently tried to get the negroes in the county to join him in a race war against the whites. A few hours after he had killed Stockton he passed several negroes at a farm house and told them he had killed one white man and if they would follow him he would kill more.

The Jones brothers were intimate with the assassin of Stockton, and it was discovered that they were leading a scheme to avenge their comrade's death. The assault was provoked by the unearthing of plots that the followers of General Duckett had concocted, and when the revelation was made a band of citizens began their search for the principals. Friendly negroes who had originally informed Stockton of Duckett's threat were the medium of knowing the facts against the present victims, the informers themselves having been warned under the penalty of death not to communicate the plans of the outlaws to the whites. All the victims that have fallen before the whites were pursued singly over the country and met their fate at different times and in different places. Ed Goodwin was shot down on Mud Creek, near Rocky Comfort, and his body thrown into the stream. The Jones' had fled in different directions when they learned of their pursuit, and were run down and lynched one at a time.

HIS HORRIBLE CRIME.

Moore has no Recollection of Killing his Five Children.

MPHERSON, Kas., March 23.—John Moore, the Hutchinson murderer, to-day made a signed statement of his horrible crime. Moore murdered his five children with a hatchet and knife, then burned the house over their heads. He and his wife had quarrelled and he claims they were about to separate. In the statement Moore says:

"I had been feeling pretty bad for the past two or three days. The children were all in bed asleep. I turned the lamp down and went to bed. I then had one of my worst spells and my head hurt me awfully and everything seemed floating before me and the next thing that I remember after this was in trying to get out of the house. I have a recollection of going through a struggle like a dream that I half remember. All the recollection I have about this is that I would rather see my children dead than to leave them in the hands of my wife's people. It was like a dream to me that I done something to the children, but I do not recollect using the knife or hatchet. I loved my children and I lived for them."

Caused her Children's Death.

LA GRANGE, Ind., March 23.—Mrs. Moller, near this city, caused the death of two of her children last night, by administering morphine. She attempted to commit suicide, but failed. She wrote a note to her husband, saying that she had given the drug to her children and had taken it herself. It is said that she feared that her husband was becoming insane, and for that reason she wanted to go to her eternal rest and take the children with her. The family relations were pleasant.

Found in the Canal.

CINCINNATI, O., March 23.—The dead body of Christopher Diamond, an umbrella mender, was to-day found in the canal at the Race street crossing. Marks indicating that he had been murdered and robbed were found on the body. At the morgue, however, nearly \$300 was found concealed about his person. He had been missing since March 10.

Domestic Troubles.

APPLETON, Wis., March 23.—Chris. Besser, a carpenter, to-day shot and instantly killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Brehm, and then fatally wounded his wife. Domestic trouble is said to have been the cause of the shooting.

Voluntary Advance.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 23.—To-day all Mahoning valley mill owners voluntarily advanced the wages of laborers from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per day. Fifteen hundred men will be benefited by the increase.

Blasting Powder Trust.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A local financial bureau to-day says that the blasting powder trust has been completed and that the \$20,000,000 capital stock was subscribed twice over.

PROBING IN PENNSYLVANIA

For Bribery in Connection With the Consideration of the McCarrell Jury Bill—No Important Developments.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 23.—The committee to investigate the charges of alleged bribery in connection with the consideration of the McCarrell jury bill in the house, began calling members of the house this morning in the rooms of the house municipal corporation committee. The members will be called in alphabetical order and it will require several days to hear the 204 representatives. The members of the committee were examined before the members of the house were called. Chairman Fow was the first witness and was asked by Mr. McClain, of Lancaster, the five formal questions which have been prepared by the committee, and will be asked every member of the house.

The testimony of the members of the committee showed that they had no information as suggested by the testimony except that gained from the testimony before the committee. Elias Abrams, of Philadelphia, was the first member of the house called. The next was Ebenezer Adams, of Philadelphia, who after replying to the questions suggested to the committee that the public press be excluded from its sessions. The probers refused to consider the suggestion. Other members of the house called to testify could not give the committee any information on the charges and answered the questions in the negative.

One Interesting Witness.

At the evening session, Mr. Foster, of Centre, testified that after the speaker was elected he made a canvass of the Republican leaders to be appointed on appropriations committee and soldiers orphan school committee. He saw Senator Martin and the governor who were together and stated to them that he desired to be placed on the appropriations committee to help the state college and the Phillipsburg hospital and that he was anxious to continue on the committee because he could help his orphan friends. The same evening he saw some one, he did not know who, and was told that Frank Willing Leach was the man to see. Mr. Foster saw Mr. Leach in the speaker's room the next morning and explained that he understood he was close to the speaker and asked him (Leach) to have him retained on the committee and appointed on appropriations committee. Mr. Leach replied he was sorry he had not met the witness before and they parted. Later on a page came to Mr. Foster's desk with a note from Mr. Leach to call at the speaker's room. He went and met Mr. Leach, who wanted to know what he could do for the "old man" and stated that Democratic votes were needed to elect him. Mr. Foster replied that he was pledged to vote for the Democratic caucus nominee for senator as long as his name was before the joint convention and that he could do nothing for Mr. Quay. Mr. Leach replied that the orphan school committee had not yet been appointed and would be held up for two weeks. "He said further that he was the man that was making up the committees and not the speaker," Mr. Foster added, "and that my actions would depend on whether I would be appointed to these places, to which I replied: 'During this gold brick period I told him I would have to see the color of what he had to give and further stated that he had nothing to give that would change my attitude on the question. We parted and we have not spoken since except to bid each other the time.'"

Witnesses Against Quay.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23.—It was announced to-day that the commonwealth has subpoenaed all its witnesses in the trial of former United States Senator Quay and his son, R. B. Quay, which begins April 10. Between fifty and sixty persons have been summoned to testify for the prosecution. It is said that Assistant District Attorney Clement personally attended to the summoning of two Pittsburgh bank cashiers. The trial is expected to take place before Judge Beltzer.

NINETEEN DEAD

And Thirty-four Missing is the Record of the Windsor Fire.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Nineteen dead and thirty-four missing is the record so far of the Windsor hotel fire on Friday last. One more body was found to-day. This brings the list of unknown dead to nine. The fragments were dug up about twenty feet west of the annex on the Forty-seventh street side in a part of the ruins where no other bodies or bones have been found.

The remains consist simply of a portion of a spinal column with some of the ribs attached, a piece of the skull and some small bones and charred flesh. The remains were taken to the morgue and numbered "Body No. 9." Identification in this case as in the large majority of the other bodies at the morgue will be impossible. It is not likely that any of the bodies yet to be found will be recognizable.

The work of clearing away the debris proceeds slowly. The great mound of debris on Fifth avenue seems to grow larger each day, though it was said to-day that fifty carts were engaged in hauling it away. Many persons called at the morgue and the East Fifty-first street station to-day, the former in the hope of identifying some of the bodies and the latter, mostly women, to claim lost articles to preserve as keepsakes. The search continues to reveal small articles of personal property.

PRETTY NEAT.

Perry Belmont Comes Back at Senator Henry M. Teller.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Perry Belmont, president of the Democratic club, was shown an interview to-day in which Senator Teller, of Colorado, was quoted as saying:

"The members of the Democratic club are Republicans masquerading under Democratic colors." Mr. Belmont in reply issued the following statement: "Senator Teller is the leader of the silver Republicans—the allies of Mr. Bryan; upholding with him the Chicago platform and naturally uniting with him in his purpose to create discord and division in the ranks of the Democratic party."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; brisk west winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schopf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
9 a. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
11 a. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
12 m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
1 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
2 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
3 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
4 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
5 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
6 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
7 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
8 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
9 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
10 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
11 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
12 m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
1 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
2 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
3 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
4 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
5 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
6 p. m. 33 1/2 p. m. 41
7 p. m. 33